

THE HERALD
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
ELLIS & NOURSE.

TERMS.

Per annum, in advance, : : : \$2 00
In six months, : : : : : 2 50
Three copies, in advance, : : : 5 00

TO CLUBS.

Of 10 of THE HERALD will be.....\$1 50 per copy
20.....".....\$1 25
Of 30.....".....\$1 00
The money must always accompany the names of Club subscribers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, ten lines or less, first insertion, \$0 75
Each subsequent insertion, 0 25
One square three months, 0 40
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" " twelve " 0 80
Half column, one insertion, 0 90
Half a page, one insertion, 1 00
One column, one insertion, 1 20
Our column, per annum, 1 25

Transient Advertisers will be required to pay in advance. When an Advertisement is handed in the number of times it is to be inserted must be stated, if not stated we will charge the paper until ordered out and charged accordingly.

Those who advertise for six months or one year have the privilege of changing and renewing not exceeding once in three weeks.

We hope that the above will be plain enough to be understood by all—that all who advertise will be act in such a way as to be considerate, instead of trying for hours to lower our prices. The Foreman of the Office has no time to spend in bargaining—This is without respect to persons: we have no disposition to do work cheaper for a close-fisted customer than for our liberal patrons, who are willing to let Printers live.

THE HERALD has an extensive circulation, and business men will find it advantageous to make use of its columns as a means of communicating with the public generally.

CASH.

Since we have enlarged the BARDSTOWN HERALD our expenses have been considerably increased; we are therefore compelled to adopt the CASH SYSTEM. Our object in doing this, is to enable us to meet promptly the demands on us for CASH for Paper, Ink, Labor, Office rent &c &c. Could we collect as we go, it would be better for us as well as for our customers. From those who advertise yearly we expect payments quarterly.

For all transient Job Work and Advertising, the money must be paid when the work is done—this rule is without exception.

Cards.

G. W. HITE. J. W. MUIR. T. M. HITE.
HITE, MUIR & HIPE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
BARDSTOWN, KY.

Will attend to any business confided to them in Nelson and the surrounding counties.

March 10, 1852

LIVERY STABLE,

BY
W. PAYNE & CO.,
ARCH STREET,
BARDSTOWN, KY.

This EXTENSIVE ESTABLISH-
MENT is now thoroughly furnished
and ready for the accommodation of
customers. Our

RIDING, BUGGY & HACK
HORSES

ARE VERY SUPERIOR. WE HAVE
New Hucks, Buggies, and Harness.

and feel fully confident that we can satisfy the most fastidious. Those who wish to take Pleasure Rides or Long Journeys, will be well satisfied.

At hand for Reasonable Terms;

Persons desiring STAGES, HACKS, &c., to attend Funeral Processions can always be supplied.

Give us a call and you will find that we have one of the most extensive TABLES in the West.

JOHN PAYNE & CO.

LIFE INSURANCE,

MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OF LOUISIANA.

Parent Office No. 33 Camp Street N. Orleans,
Permanent Fund \$200,000.

The remarkable prosperity and eminent suc-
cess of this company afford an ample guar-
antee to those desiring to secure the benefits of Life
insurance.

Planteurs, Traders, and Steamboatmen, who
are accustomed South, are insurable without any extra
charge for a climate permit, during the summer.

NEGROES INSURED AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Particulars containing the Rates of Premium and
all information as to Life Insurance are furnished
free of charge, at the Agency in Bardstown, Ky.

SAMUEL CARPENTER, Jr., Agent.

Office on Main-st., opposite the Mansion
House.

[Jan. 14, 1852—16m]

DR. J. T. McELVANEY.

DETERMINED to remain permanently
in Bardstown, tender his Professional
services to the citizens of Bardstown and
Nelson County, in the various branches of his
Profession. He has taken the Office recently
occupied by T. P. Linthicum, Esq., and next
door to the room occupied by McElvane &
McCown, immediately opposite to the Mansion
House, where he may be found at all times dur-
ing the business hours of the day, unless pro-
fessionally absent.

"Would that thou couldst last for aye,
Merry, ever merry May!

Made of sunbeams, shade and showers,
Bursting buds and breathing flowers;

Dripping-locked, and rosy vested;

Violot-slippered, rainbow-crested;

Girded with the eglantine;

Festoon'd with the dewy vine:

Merry, ever merry May,

Would that thou couldst last for aye."

Mr. Gallagher's writings everywhere

abound in those felicitous descriptions,

which, in a few well-chosen words,

flash upon the mind the sum and sub-

sance of what in the hands of many

would become tedious and inflated. A

single brief sentence with him, is suf-

cient, to sum up the history of the

married life of two congenial spirits:

"Time were on,

And they commingled with the callous world,

And had their day of glory and of gloom,

And slept, and were forgotten."

T. W. RILEY. P. B. MUIR.

RILEY & MUIR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Will practice Law in the various Courts held in

Louisville—the Court of Appeals and the Circuit

Court of Appeals, Nelson, Bullitt, Larue, Hardin and Meade Counties.

Office on Jefferson, between 5th and 6th.

Where one or both may always be found to give

coupled or transacted any business confided to them

[Jan. 14, 1852—16m]

T. W. RILEY. P. B. MUIR. J. C. BAILEY.

RILEY, MUIR, & BAILEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

BARDSTOWN, KY.

Will practice Law in the Nelson Circuit Court and

County Court.

Office, the same formerly occupied by

Riley & Muir. They will give prompt and diligent

attention to all business confided to them

Samuel Carpenter & Son,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

BARDSTOWN, KY.

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Louisville—the Court of Appeals and the Circuit

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[Jan. 14, 1852—16m]

Woolhats. A very superior article

just received, and for sale by

M-KAY & METCALFE.

THE BARDSTOWN HERALD.

J. D. NOURSE, Editor.

Devoted to Politics Literature, Science, Commerce and News.

ELLIS & CO. Proprietors.

VOL. 2.]

BARDSTOWN, NELSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL, 28, 1852.

[NO. 16.

From the New York Tribune.

NICARAGUA:

Its People, Scenery, Monuments, and the proposed Interoceanic Canal by E. G. SQUIER. 2 vols. Svo. pp. 434, 452. D. Appleton & Co.

The prevailing interest in every thing relating to Central America, as one of the mediums of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific, would attach no small importance to these volumes, even if their intrinsic character presented a less substantial claim to the attention of the public. In an able introduction of the work, Mr. Squier presents a condensed but highly satisfactory view of the geography and topography of Central America, with ample details concerning the physical features of Nicaragua in particular. The subject of the proposed Interoceanic Canal is treated at length, with historical sketches of the various negotiations in respect to that enterprise, and some speculations as to the probable commercial and political results of its construction. An outline of the political history of Central America since its independence of Spain forms a valuable feature of the work, while its notices of the Aborigines of the country, present a fund of materials for Ethnological speculation.

After the Council, he takes leave of his Ministers, and receives such other persons as the requirements of the service call about him. From one to two o'clock he receives persons who have letters of audience.

At two o'clock, before the events of December, he was accustomed to go out in a tilbury, or on horseback to take a ride in the woods of Boulogne. On these occasions he was always accompanied by one of his officers of ordinance.

A good and elegant horseman, he has always in his stables choice blooded horses. These excursions to the woods of Boulogne were prolonged to four, and sometimes even five o'clock in the evening. When we rode in a tilbury he always drove himself.

On his return a person charged with this duty gave him an account of the sessions of the Assembly. He also received some visits at this hour.

The dinner takes place at six o'clock. Several times a week there is a grand dinner, to which are invited the most important ministers, generals, public functionaries, and others. The list of persons invited is always prepared by himself with the greatest care.

In the evening of the days when there is no reception the President goes, once or twice a week, to the French Opera, the Theatre Francis, the Italian Opera, or even to some one of the minor Theatres. The other evenings are employed in work, or in the study of great political and administrative questions.

For some days before the events of December, and after they were accomplished, the Prince performed a prodigious amount of labor in his study. Very often daylight surprised him in his laborious occupations—the object of which was the future and prosperity of France.

All the acts connected with the coup d'état—proclamations, decrees, appeals to the people, &c., were either dictated or written by himself. He has even written most of the decrees which have appeared since that time. The new Constitution is peculiarly his own work.

The day before it was published he corrected the proofs of it himself with the greatest care, in the presence of the Minister of Justice and the Director of the Printing Office. This sitting was prolonged to two o'clock in the morning.

The editor of the Southern Press, the Secession organ at Washington, who, by the way, carries a good deal of waggish humor as well as political politics under his broad brim, publishes thus, in advance of the Convention, the platform of the "National Democracy." He pretends, with a wink, that he don't know to which party it belongs; but no man of half sense can mistake the "critter's" ear-marks.

We have the following description of San Juan as it was two years ago.

The town of San Juan consists (June, 1850) of fifty or sixty palm thatched houses, or rather huts, arranged with some degree of regularity, upon the south-western shore of the harbour. It is supported entirely by the trade carried on through it; and its inhabitants are dependent upon the supplies brought down from the interior, or furnished from trading vessels, for the means of subsistence. There are no cultivated lands in the vicinity, and excepting the narrow space occupied by the town, and a small number of acres on the island opposite, where a few cattle find pasture, the primitive forest is unbroken by clearings or any enclosures. The ground upon which the town is built is sandy, and although elevated but a few feet above the water, is nevertheless dry. The country all around it is low, and is a short distance back from the shore really marshy, interspersed with numerous lagoons. After

the day following, in accordance with the "costumbres del pais," the customs of the country, we returned the visits of the preceding day, and began to see more of the domestic and social life of the citizens of Grenada. We found the residences of all comfortable, and many elegant, governed by mistresses simple, but graceful and confiding in their manners. They were frank in their conversation, and inquired with the utmost naïveté whether I was married or intended to be, and if the ladies of Del Norte would probably visit Grenada, when the "Vapores grandes," the great steamers, came to run to San Juan, and the "Vapores," steamers, to play on the lake and river. They had heard of a Mr. Estevens, (their nearest approach to Stevens,) who had written a book about their "pobres pais," their own country, and were anxious to know what he had said of them, and whether our people really regarded them as "esclavos y brutos sin vergüenza," slaves and brutes without shame, as the abominable English (los malditos Ingleses) had represented them.

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into my pocket, but found as soon as one disappeared another was presented, so I was obliged "to face the music" in the end. In every sale we found a large hammock suspended from the walls which was invariably tendered to the visitor, even when there were easy chairs and a sofa in the room. This is the seat of honor.

The women of the pure Spanish stock are very fair, and have the *embonpoint* which characterizes the sex under the tropics. Their dress, except in a few instances where the stiff costume of our own country had been adopted, was exceedingly loose and flowing, leaving the neck and arms exposed. The entire dress was often pure white, but generally the *naguas*, was of some flowered stuff, in which case the *gutipil* (*anglice*, *vandyke*) was white, heavily trimmed with lace. Satin slippers, a red or purple sash wound loosely round their waist, and a rosary sustaining a little cross, with a narrow golden band or string of pearls extending around the forehead and binding the hair, which often fell in luxuriant waves upon the shoulders, completed a costume as novel as it was graceful and picturesque. To all this add the superior attractions of an oval face, regular features, large and lustrous black eyes, smooth mouth, nearly white teeth, and tiny hands and feet, and withal a low but clear voice, and the readers have a picture of a Central American lady of pure stock. Very many of the women have, however, an infusion of other families and races, from the Saracens to the Indian and the Negro in every degree of intermixture. And as tastes differ so may opinions as to whether the tinge of brown through which the blood glows with a peach-like bloom, in the complexion of the girl who may trace her lineage to the cauziques upon one side, and the haughty grandes of Andalusia and Seville on the other, is agreeable, as it usually is, to greater lightness of figure and animation of face, —whether this is not a more real beauty than that of the fair and more languid senora, whose white and almost transparent skin bespeaks a puer ancestry. Nor is the Indian girl, with her full little figure, long, glossy hair, quick and mischievous eyes, who walks erect as a grenadier beneath her heavy water-jar, and salutes you in a musical, impudent voice as you pass — nor is the Indian girl to be overlooked in the novel cauzicas which the "bello sexo" affords in the glorious land of the sun.

We called upon several French and Italian families resident in Grenada, but found that a long period of naturalization had completely assimilated them to the natives of the country with whom they had largely intermarried. But what surprised us most was, that in the best houses, it was no uncommon thing to find a shop occupying the "espina," or corner, or a room on one side of the court, in which few of the ladies thought it derogatory to their dignity or a violation of propriety, to preside on any necessary occasion. In fact, these shops were generally superintended by the wife of the proprietor, seated with her sewing in her lap, in an easy chair, behind the low counter. And even in entertaining her visitors in the grand sala, it was common for the lady to keep an eye to what was passing in the "stenda," through a convenient, open door. In the larger establishments, however, there exists still the paraphernalia of clerks and attendants which we find at home.

Equally graphic are the pictures of THE METROPOLITAN SOCIETY OF LEON.

A few days in Leon sufficed to show me that, in the tone of its society, and the manners of its people, it had more of the metropolitan character than Granada. And although the proportion of its inhabitants who have claim to what is called "position," was even here comparatively small, and not at all rigid in its adherence to the conventionalities of the larger cities of Mexico, South America, and our own country; yet, in the essential respects of hospitality, kindness, and courtesy, I find it entitled to a position second to no other community. The women are far from being highly educated, but are simple and unaffected in their manners, and possessed of great quickness of apprehension, and a readiness in good natured repartees, which compensates, to a certain extent, for their deficiency in general information.

The condition of the country for many years has been such as to afford few opportunities for the cultivation of those accomplishments which are indispensable accessories of refined society; and we are therefore not justified in subjecting the people of Leon, or of any other city of Central America, to the test of our standards. I can conceive of nothing more painful or more calculated to awaken the interest of the visitor from abroad, than the spectacle of a people, with really high aspirations and capabilities, borne down by the force of opposing circumstances, conscious of its own condition, but almost despairing of improving it.

In dress, the women of Leon have the same fashions with those of Grenada, but the European styles are less common owing to the circumstance that there are fewer foreign residents to infect the popular taste. They have an equal fondness for the cigarette; and in the street are not less proud of displaying a little foot and satin slipper.

As every where else in the world they are very attentive in their devoirs, but beyond their daily visits to the churches, rarely go out of doors, except it is in the early evening when visits are paid informally.

Nil de mortuis nisi bonus ought to induce the retraction of the statement relative to my death.

Whatever fate yet awaits me, I hope death may use more pleasant means than water. Whether Kentucky's great staple will be required, I know not, but I do know that I have the honor of subscribing myself, in the flesh,

Yours friend,
MARTIN W. ROBERTS.

A writer in the Boston Post, alluding to Neal Dow's statement that when cider becomes intoxicating, it can only be sold by agents, declares that it does not become intoxicating until after it has been drunk.

A petition has been sent to the Maine Legislature, praying that the use of tobacco may be prohibited in the State.

N. V. Tribune.

The petition to suppress the working of yeast bottles on Sunday is now filling up rapidly.—*Parts. Dis.*

THE HERALD. BARDSTOWN:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1852.

All Communications addressed to the Editor must be pre-paid.

Sixty copies of the HERALD for sale at the Office. Price, 5 cents.

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Half column, one year,	\$9 00
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One column, per annum,	\$30 00

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For all transient Job Work and Advertising, the money must be paid when the work is done—this rule is without exception.

We have shown that some how or other seventy-six thousand free white males, residing within a territory defined by imaginary lines as a distinct state by the name of Kentucky, have at this present time a legitimate authority to act in all political matters for the millions of people inhabiting this commonwealth. If it be asked how this authority has arrived here, we answer, it has reached us by means of tradition, by which we mean that it has been regularly handed down along that line of corporate succession, by which under Divine Providence, the continuity of national existence is preserved. The notion that the present population of Kentucky is the original source of the legitimate authority now exercised in this commonwealth is utterly untenable.

The Louisville Journal has always been, and still is, singularly fortunate in its poetical correspondents. Of the brilliant constellation of writers that still adorn the columns of that paper, we know of none that surpasses the lady who writes from Louisiana, over the signature of Rosa. Her last piece on the first astronomer who foretold an eclipse, struck us as a very extraordinary production.

From the Home Journal.

THE SEWING MACHINE.

The forte, as it is said, of the Anglo-Saxon race—if Mr. Robinson will pardon the expression—is to improve rather than invent: accordingly, the idea of sewing by machinery appears to have been originated by a Frenchman, and rendered available by a New-Yorker.

The first sewing machine was constructed in France, about seventy years ago, but it did not answer its purpose.

The work done by it would "ravel out," and the machine soon fell into disuse, and was forgotten.

It was reserved for us to turn the Frenchman's idea to practical account.

In the year 1832, Mr. WALTER HUST, a machinist, who resided, and still resides, in New York,

constructed a machine, by which he could sew five hundred stitches a minute, so well made that a microscopic eye could detect no irregularity, and as little likely to unravel (so he claims) as the stitches made by hand.

Mr. Hunt neither patented nor used his invention, because he encountered sturdy opposition from all sides.

He was frowned down. Employing tailors and seamstresses—more to the credit of their hearts than their understandings—would not hear of its introduction, partly because they feared to share in its unpopularity, and partly from a real, though mistaken, interest in their work-people. He conceived a plan for the formation of a joint-stock company, by which seamstresses and journeymen could become owners, or part owners, of machines, and reap all the advantage of them themselves. But it was not realized.

He offered finally to set up machines for his daughter, who had learned the trade of a corset-maker; but on the first hint of the proposal, the corset-making public shunned a decided taboo, and she shrank from encountering its opposition.

Mr. Hunt gave it up. He sold his right to the unpatented invention to another, who also neglected to take out a patent, and used no efforts either to improve or introduce it.

It lay dormant for several years, when, resuscitated by a third party, it was improved, patented and pushed.

At the present time, there are as many as eight sewing machines in the market, differing more or less in principle, but all of them embodying Mr. Hunt's essential ideas.

Of these the best, in his opinion, and in mine, so far as I am capable of judging, is that which was patented by Mr. Singer, about seventeen months ago.

Singer's machine is small in size, weighing but sixty-five pounds, capable of being packed in a box little more than a cubic foot in contents, and costs a hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The needle works perpendicularly, and the operator, sitting before the machine, keeps it in motion with her foot, a scissors-grinder, and guides the work along the table, through which the needle passes.

The strength required to work this machine is small: a girl of twelve is strong enough to use it all day.

Mr. Singer's patent, eight hundred

of which three hundred and fifty are in operation in New York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg. They are now selling at the rate of forty machines per week, and, to use the expressive language of the patentee, "the business increases fast enough to make a man's head swim, who has been an inventor all his life, and never had a streak of good luck before."

The sewing machine, therefore, is past frowning down now. I incline to the opinion, that it has taken a place among those inventions which mankind will never more be willing to do with-out.

Insignificant as the new

established by herself on this side of the Atlantic, and the struggle of the colonies was simply to defend their chartered franchises from usurpation. How delightful thus to sit beside the stream of ages, and see our glorious liberties gradually expanding under the venerable sanctions of traditional authority and the guardianship of Divine Providence. In our next we will have something to say in regard to the origin of the Federal government.

Not that the machine is yet perfect. Singer's patent, which I saw in operation at 256 Broadway, is probably an improvement upon those which preceded it, though not yet all its owner faculties to do. I will state what it claims to be able to do, and how far its claims appear to me to be just. If the machine is in perfect order, and the operator perfectly understands it, it can make on an average four hundred stitches per minute, walking up long seam, or along a border, with such celerity as to fill the beholder with admiration. Taking the average of work, it is equal to six pair of hands: a straight seam it can sew faster than twelve seamstresses: in leather work, it can accomplish more than fifteen men. The work done by the machine is more regular than that of the most expert seamstress. The machine makes no mistakes, never gets tired, or careless, or idle: it makes its million stitch as firmly and as accurately as its first. There is no stopping to thread the needle till the "spool" is exhausted. The objections to these are the following: 1. It can make only one kind of stitch, that which ladies call "stitching." 2. There are parts of every garment to which the machine cannot be applied. Of a coat or dress, about two-thirds of the labor can be done by the machine; the rest must be done by hand. 3. The machine is, of course, complicated, and requires, perhaps, more judgment and care in its use than could be expected from the majority of seamstresses. 4. The thread is apt to break, and that causes considerable delay. 5. The price is needlessly high—placing it beyond the reach of those who most need its assistance. 6. The work which it performs does not appear to me to be as durable as that done by hand. 7. It answers well in sewing thick materials, such as cloth, leather and braid, etc., but not so well in calico and linen. In large manufacturers of clothing or harness, I should think it could be used to great advantage; but I am not certain it is yet sufficiently perfected to justify a person in purchasing one, who depends upon his or her needle for subsistence. I say this, because during my visits to this office, more than one journeyman tailor came in to examine the machine, with a view to purchase, and the subject seems to be exciting a general interest both in that large class who live by their needles, and in that equally large class who are deeply concerned for their welfare. If there be such a thing on earth as *holy money*, surely it must be that which is earned and saved by the weary hands of the honest seamstress; and we should be absolutely sure of the utility of this machine before advising her to embark in it a sum greater than she can ordinarily save in two years.

I have alluded to the opposition which has been made to the sewing machine, on the ground of its introduction being inimical to the interests of the laboring tailors and seamstresses. That opposition still continues to a certain extent. A few days before I visited the establishment, a scene occurred there of an extraordinary character, which may serve to show how intense a feeling has been excited against it. A lady, well dressed, walked to the machine, standing before it, and uttered the following words: "God made living workers enough without these dead ones: the man that invented that machine ought to be hung." Having delivered this "testimony" against it, with great vehemence, she turned away and vanished as unconsciously as she had entered. The feeling which induced such singular behavior I reverence; but none the less confident is my conviction that the feeling grew out of *misperception*. Labor-saving machinery invariably results, at length, in *promoting* the welfare of the laboring class. One thing is certain, the condition of seamstresses and journeymen tailors is now so bad that almost any change in their lot must be a change for the better. Certainly the sewing machine cannot be serious harm to needle-women, because almost all possible harm has been done already. On the contrary, I conceive it is certain, in the end, to be of infinite benefit to them.

Place a revolver in the hands of a dwarf, and you make him the equal of a giant. Supposing the sewing machine to be all that it claims (and it will be in time, if it not be already,) then let two or three hatters join their savings and buy one, and they, at once, are on a par with the capitalist. It would be as though they had hired six girls, or rather had bought six slaves to toil all day, and "find themselves." Moreover, to sew with a machine is a delightful amusement compared with the wearisome toil of the needle. The motion of the foot gives gentle exercise to the whole body. *There is no strain upon the eyes*—a most important consideration to the aged worker. There is frequent occasion to change the position, and there is a general liveliness about machine sewing which is painfully wanting to the silent and dreary places, where women consume away their lives over the needle. Indeed, I am inclined to believe the statement of a person whom I encountered in the office, that several girls have been restored to health by using the machine, who had become diseased by incessant labor at hand-sewing.

So far, the wages earned by girls employed at the machine are higher, and they work a less number of hours.

I suppose the time is at hand when the lively click of the sewing will be familiar to our ears at home, as the whirr of the spinning wheel was a century ago to our forefathers; when little girls will be induced into its mystery as universally as they now are into the use of the needle, and sit down for an hour's practice at the machine as regularly as they now do at the piano. There will be professors of the new art, who will advertise to impart a complete knowledge of it, in "six lessons of an hour each;" and at manual labor schools, asylums and perhaps in public schools, the art of sewing by machinery will be a conspicuous feature in the daily routine. Insignificant as the new

contrivance appears to the eye, and imperfect as it may yet be, it will doubtless contribute its share towards that "complete sovereignty over nature which man is destined, one day, to realize."

Truly yours, CURIOUSUS.

THE STOLEN KISS.

My dear Ned, did you ever steal a kiss from a beautiful girl, in some unguarded moment, when she was totally unconscious of the close proximity of your lips until the treasure was pilfered and past redemption?

If so, then listen to me, and I will give you an account of a bit of fun in that line, when I was at the mature age of fourteen. At the district school where I attended there was a little blonde, a classmate of mine, whose roguish eyes and dimpled cheek played the mischief with my studies.

Every day after school was dismissed, I gallantly *Kate B.* to her home; and when there was snow on the ground, I always insisted on her taking a seat on my sled, while I, proud of my load of lowness, would draw her up the steep hill to her home. The other boys, envious of Kate's selecting me as her champion, seemed determined to ridicule me to the extent of their power; and when Kate and I were on our way to school, our appearance on the playground was the signal for a perfect broadside of railing.

"There comes Kate and her beau," says one.

"Haloo, Jack, why don't you lock arms with your sweetheart?"

"Oh, they ain't engaged yet," answered another:

And poor Kate would run blushing into the school-room, and I would propose some play to turn the conversation.

The intimacy between us grew stronger day by day, until I used to call at her house for nothing but to hear her sweet laugh and talk, until it was time for me to leave.

One fine summer evening, I thought I would walk up to Kate's and find out what she thought of a small ring that I had sent to her the day before, by an urchin that I had hired, as I had not the courage to give it her myself. As I neared the house, I saw Kate reclining on a small lounge that had been moved from the sitting room into the veranda. Her father was reading the paper and smoking a large pipe, with his feet placed on an old chest that stood in the corner of the kitchen, and her mother sat in the rocking chair with her knitting in hand, while, to complete the group, a monstrous mastiff dog lay under the lounge where she was, without being discovered. She was gazing thro' the lattice-work at the moon, and humming a favorite song of mine. Heaven! how beautiful she looked!

"I'll kiss her if I have to swing for it," said I to myself, while the blood rushed through my veins like red-hot lava, and my breath grew quick and hurried.

I pressed nearer her, and stood near enough to catch the coveted cup of necklace, but my courage failed me, and I should have given it up as a bad job if the little witch had not at that moment held up to the bright moonlight an exquisite little hand, with the very ring I sent her on the third finger. She looked at the ring but for a moment, and then with a quick motion pressed it to her lips. Amo, amas, amamus! I could bear it no longer. In an instant I had encircled her little waist with my arm, and glued my lips to the sweet creature's mouth. Ye gods and little fishes! what a scream she gave.

She slipped from my embrace like a eel, and sprang for the open door.

I caught her by the waist again.

"Kate! Kate! don't you know?"

THE HERALD
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY
ELLIS & NOURSE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1852.

MCCARTY of the *Paducah Journal*, wants to know whether that steamboat that came so near Bardstown, traveled on the turnpike or the dirt road. Mac himself, when here, always took the dirt road; because he preferred to trudge through the mud to pay toll on the pike. We could not imagine at first why he should ignore the existence of the Beach Fork, which we believe he was once warmly in favor of locking and damming, until we recollect that the Beach was a branch of Salt River and since his race for Congress, Mac does not like even to think of that celebrated stream.

Rev. N. L. RICE, D. D., has been preaching here during the past week to large audiences in the church in which he commenced his distinguished career.

The celebrated Austrian Minister, Prince Schwarzenburg, is dead. He was a nephew of the man who commanded the allied army against Napoleon at the battle of Leipzig.

The Whig National Convention, for nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, is to be held at Baltimore, on the 16th of June. Our present impression is that General Scott will be nominated for the first office, and if so the Democrats may look out for a Waterloo defeat.

There has been an awful flood in the Allegheny, Monongahela, Potomac and other streams rising in the mountains of Pennsylvania and northern Virginia. The destruction of property has been very great, and some lives have been lost.

One of the most dreadful catastrophes we have ever heard of was the late wreck of the British steam frigate Birkenhead, near the coast of South Africa. She struck a sunken rock under full headway and sank so rapidly that of more than six hundred persons on board, not quite two hundred were saved.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Mr. James Hite has enlarged and improved his Store house, and filled it with a general assortment of fashionable Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c., all of which he offers low for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

S. S. M'DONNALL continues to offer inducements to those who deal in Cakes, Candies, &c., at his Confectionery on Main street.

We call attention to Dr. Houghton's Pepsin. See advertisement in another column.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—The Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, writing in relation to the prospects of the respective whig candidates for the Presidency, holds the following language:

"It is considered here that General Scott's chance for a nomination by the whig convention, is growing less very fast. The south will insist on Fillmore or Webster in preference to Gen. Scott, and not a single whig delegation from the south will offer in the convention any assurance that Gen. Scott will obtain any southern support. If Mr. Fillmore should not withdraw his name from the candidature, he will have the nomination of all the southern States, and, ultimately, he or Mr. Webster must be nominated. Many suppose that the choice of the latter would be as good as that of the former, but as to this there are different opinions. As to the whig Vice President, it is now a question whether Mr. Crittenden or Gov. Jones shall be the nominee; but it must, I think, be the former."

The last number of *Our Country*, an excellent paper published in Boston, says:

"We have an abiding conviction that when the whig national convention assembles, Gen. Scott and Mr. Webster will divide the votes of the northern delegates—Gen. Scott having a majority. The entire southern delegation will be in favor of the present administration; and as Mr. Fillmore is the chief of it, they will first cast their vote for him as a merited compliment for his firmness in supporting the constitutional rights of all sections of the country. But this done, they will, we think, ultimately cast their votes for Daniel Webster; and the united vote of the south and Mr. Webster's strength at the north, will give him the nomination of the whig convention."

"The fire is going out, Miss Filkins." "I know it, Mr. Green; and if you would act wisely, you would follow its example."

It is unnecessary to add that Green never "axed" to set up with that gal again.

A new Geography, just published, speaking of the chief towns of Kentucky, says "Bardstown is a beautiful village situated on one of the forks of old Salt river. It is noted for the beauty of its ladies and for the beauty of the *Daguerreotypes* taken by Booth & Blanchard, who have this Geography for sale; also, a variety of other Books which they offer at Louisville prices."

From the Paducah Journal.
In Good Taste.

Some wag asks the editor of the Boston Carpet Bag, whether, under the "Maine Law," a man is allowed to wear his arm in a sling, to make merry over the London Punch, to sell soap in bars, to communicate with the rapping spirits, to administer a "drop of comfort" to a suffering friend, to punch his neighbor's head, to purchase corned beef, to tap his enemies' claret, to eat rum cherries, or to beat the spirit-stirring drum

Candidates.

We are authorized to announce Silvester Johnson a candidate for the Sheriff of Nelson county, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce John H. Talbott a candidate for the Sheriff of Nelson county at the next August election.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! Important to *Dyspepsia*.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's PEPSEN, The True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from RENNET, or the FOURTH STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of Baron LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D. This is truly a wonderful remedy for INGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY, curing after NATURE'S OWN METHOD, by NATURE'S OWN AGENT, the GASTRIC JUICE, Pamphlets containing scientific evidences of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

MARRIED

On Thursday, the 22nd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Allen Mr. SANDEL, VIDEOT, of Texas, to Miss ELLEN HEAVENHILL of this county.

BELL'S CIRCASSIAN VEGETABLE FLUID,

For the Growth, Preservation, Beautifying and Restoration of the HUMAN HAIR.

Prepared and Sold by GRAHAM BELL & CO.

Louisville, Ky.

HIS Fluid, if used properly, will restore the hair when baldness has taken place—prevent it from falling off when baldness is apprehended—remove Dandruff, Scurf, &c., from the Scalp, and from its soft and penetrating qualities, give to the hair a most beautiful, lively and brilliant appearance.

Though but recently offered to the Public, it has already received the unqualified approbation of hundreds; and tens of thousands in its favor, unsolicited, have been received from a large number of gentlemen and ladies of this State.

The Ladies, too; (God bless them,) have never failed to approve of the Fluid after a trial; and when it finds its way to a ladies toilet, it soon becomes as indispensable as soap or water.

Mothers wishing to see their children's heads covered with luxuriant hair, and who have used Bell's Fluid, speak of it as the very best article of the kind ever used by them.

One application will be sufficient to remove Dandruff.

Gentlemen who wish to improve their whiskers, will find this a most valuable assistant, giving them a thick, glossy, fine and curling appearance. For this purpose it is all that can be desired.

Many persons, both ladies and gentlemen, often find that their hair is apt to become very dirty, and full of Dandruff, so as to soil dresses, caps, bonnets, coats, &c. The use of the Fluid as directed, will give the most surprising sweetness, purity and cleanliness to the hair and scalp, indeed all that the most refined taste or delicacy could require.

CAUTION.

Avoid the use of soaps or fixed alkalies to cleanse the scalp or hair, as they remove the natural oil, make the hair very harsh and coarse, cause it to split and break off, and will often more or less change its color.

Alcohol, Cologne Water, Bay Rum, &c., or all preparations and perfumes which contain alcohol have the same pernicious effect upon the hair.

For sale by Dr. D. H. COX,
Druggist, Bardstown, Ky.

AN ORDINANCE.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Bardstown, held on the 27th day of April, 1852, the following order or ordinance were passed, to wit: Lucius Melvin and Jas. B. Slack are appointed a day and night watch, to aid and assist the Marshal to arrest and bring all offenders against the laws of the State and laws and ordinances of Bardstown, to trial, for all offences committed within the limits of Bardstown, for which services the Board agrees to pay to each at the rate of one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, but subject to be removed at the pleasure of the Board of Trustees; and that said watch severally authorized and directed to take all offenders before the Police Judge or some Justice of the Peace, or to be dealt with according to law when arrested in the daytime. It is further agreed to appoint a committee to confer with a committee to be appointed by the whigs of the House. This joint committee will fix the time and place of the convention, and will issue a notice of the same in due time. The first day of July is likely to be fixed as the time, and Philadelphia as the place of meeting of the whig convention.

It is ordered that in all cases where any person or persons shall be fined by the Police Judges, Justices of the Peace, or by verdict of a jury, and judgment upon said verdict under the ordinance of Bardstown, such convicted offenders, unless he or they pay the fine and costs, shall be imprisoned as well for the costs as the fine. And, if the fine be paid and the costs not paid, such offender shall be committed to jail until said costs be paid. In all cases where any person shall be convicted the second time, for the violation of the laws and ordinances of said town, it shall be the duty of the Police Judge to require such offender to give security for his good behaviour.

JOSEPH HART.
April 27, 1852.—
Chairman.

From the Paducah Journal.
In Good Taste.

One of the most sensible and dignified editorial replications we have read for some time, is the article in the last Lexington *Statesman* in reply to an attack upon it by the Louisville *Times*. In response to some personalities, the *Statesman* says:

We say to them, however, that if they will be industrious, they can probably find enough of actual folly in our past life to gratify all the cravings of their malice, without a resort to falsehood; for like most men we have done some things which we regret, and he has been fortunate who has not. If we were so disposed, we are sufficiently familiar with the personal history of two of the editors of the *Times* to enable us to paint scenes which they would, perhaps, much rather were left untouched; but such a task is not congenial to our nature and disposition; and while it would profit us nothing, it would show that we are capable of a like weakness with themselves. We have long since resolved, that as we cannot gratify the vain wish of recalling the past, as most men would like to do, we will endeavor to profit by experience and improve the future, "shoot folly as it flies," and strive so far as we can to "Govern our passions with absolute sway, And grow wiser and better as life wears away."

We like the *Statesman's* picture of what a political journal should be. The editor seems to have a high appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of journalists. We give the closing paragraph of the article, merely changing a word or two, to make the sentiment cover a larger area than at first designed:

It takes something more than flippant paragraphs to constitute a political journal, to say nothing of an "organ." It takes a high appreciation of the sacredness of its cause, of the purity and elevated character of its faith; an exalted estimate of truth; a sublime forbearance under a sense of injustice; a zeal tempered by wisdom and discretion; a due respect for the opinions, feelings, and character of others, whether political friends or opponents; but especially should this rule be observed toward co-laborers in the same cause; a judgment capable of distinguishing between what should be said and what should be left unsaid; a magnanimity that is ready to acknowledge error when satisfied of its commission; a modest estimate of one's own merit, and a quick perception of merit in others, with a willing disposition to commend it. It takes all these and much more besides. In these noble qualities the best of us too often fail.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—The following is from the Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia *North American*:

Among the most discreet and sagacious Whigs in and out of Congress, it is thought politic and desirable, for very manifest reasons, that the subject of the Vice Presidency should not be mooted until the meeting of the National Convention.

By common consent, the nomination for President has been conceded to the Northern States; and, in the same tolerant spirit, the South should be permitted, at the proper time, to indicate its preference for the second of office. Prudence in this personal matter may be the means of obviating difficulties and of removing false prejudices. When the suggestion is so obviously just in itself, and is recommended by so many incidental considerations, no arguments are needed to impress it more forcibly. Any one of the gentlemen who have been named in this connection, would command the confidence and support of the party, and, at the same time, fill the position with dignity and credit. Under such circumstances, the State Conventions, in the North especially, might properly abstain from expressions of preference, leaving the Convention uncommitted, as it was in 1848. The action of Pennsylvania in this respect is worthy of imitation.

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SPRING, 1852.—

Special Notices.

MASONIC.

Rowan Chapter No. 31, of Royal Arch Masons meets regularly on the 2d Saturday in each month.

Major Barbour Lodge No. 181, A. Y. M., meets regularly on the 2d Monday [second court day] and on the 4th Monday in each month.

Wall Loop No. 99, A. Y. M., meets regularly on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays in each month.

Transient brothers in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

I. O. O. F.

Siso Lodge No. 58 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meets regularly every Wednesday Evening.

Transient brothers in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Nelson Division No. 48 Sons of Temperance meets regularly every Saturday Evening.

Transient brothers in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE enlarged my Store House and have on hand at this time a general assortment of Dry Goods, purchased in the east for cash.

I also have in addition, Clothing; Umbrellas, and Parasols; Hats; Caps; Bonnets; Shoes and Boots; Queensware; Hardware and Cutlery; Fishing Tackle; Powder; &c. Stoneware; odd lids for castings; White Lime; Vinegar, prepared by myself, Groceries, for which cash will be expected.

Ten kinds Chewing Tobacco.

Punctual dealers, and particularly cash, are solicited. Rags and many domestic articles will be taken in exchange.

JAMES HITE.

april 27

at

McDONNALL

Communication,

For the Bardstown Herald.
Individual Rights of Man.

No. XII.

Observation of facts and rigorous induction, Observation des faits, et induction rigoureuse, *Dictionnaire Historique de la Philosophie au siecle xix.*

ing judges within himself, that such a *act is good*, and such other *bad*, and consequently that such acts constitute accordingly the performer of them, either *morally good*, or *moral bad*, is likewise a fact testified as true and certain by the same criterions of truth, and by words, found in every Dictionary, such as *virtue, justice, temperance, vice, impiety, &c., &c.*

72. Let us proceed a little farther in the analysis of any free act of our will. Every free and moral act moves from the desire of happiness, which is an inadvertent and necessary act of the will; just as every demonstrated evidence or truth derives from some self-evident principle, which cannot be demonstrated. Hence whenever we wish for any object particular and limited, we freely wish for it as a particular good. But before we freely determine ourselves to wish actually for it, we are supposed beforehand to have known it as good, and consequently to have been pleased with it. But to be pleased with an object is not precisely to wish for it; for before wishing actually for an object good, we must know it as attainable; and if we know the possibility of attaining it, then we may determine to wish for it; which determination is called by Philosophers intention (*finis intentio*).

65. But to attain an end we must use means; hence as soon as the will freely determines to attain any particular good, she commands the understanding to investigate, examine, and choose the most proper and fit means to the attainment of that particular good and end, that she freely wished for. And if the use of the means requires the exertion of any of our senses or other external faculty, an impulse is given to them by the same will so as to set them to work as much as she wants.

69. What series of actions. What was the first cause that gave the first impulse to it? Was it in the wish for that particular good or object? Suppose for instance, that I went through the above series of actions in order to help a distressed family. Was the relief of this family, that gave me the first impulse? But how so, if I had known first, that it would be a good for me to relieve that family, and I had to be pleased with such a relief as a particular good, before I freely determined to do my best to attain and execute it? But what was it, that made me be pleased with the idea of relieving that distressed family? It was but the natural and necessary impulse of my will towards her own proper and adequate end, the *good without limits*. For our will being necessarily determined to *good in general*, cannot but be pleased with any particular good, which after reflection and deliberation she may freely wish for, and go through all other operations in order to attain it. Hence we may say in conclusion, that every free act may be resolved into two principles, viz: into the natural and necessary tendency of our will towards *good in general*, and in the perception and representation of a particular good.

70. From what we have said, it is manifest that liberty is with respect to the will, what reason is with respect to the understanding; that is as the understanding necessarily adheres to the truth when it is evident, and if at the first sight it does not meet with such evidence in some object, it employs reason in order to cast on the same object, if possible, some ray of that light, which it intuitively and immediately contemplates in the first principles or truths, so the will, when *good in general*, or *good without limits*, is represented by the understanding, necessarily tends towards it, and if it does not find in any particular object the whole reason of good, it imparts to it, as it were, some participation of that good in general by freely wishing for it as a means to attain that same infinite good or good without limits. Moreover as we said above (No. IX, 56, X, 57,) many acts of the understanding and other faculties of man are connected with every free and deliberate act of the human will, depending altogether from the same will, from which they receive their moral character in as much as they are directed by it according to the designs of the Creator. Hence we may define morality of actions as the direction given freely by the will to her own acts or to those of other faculties; which direction will be good or bad according to its agreement to, or disagreement from, the designs of the Creator (No. IV, 16). Three then are the principles necessary for such direction, viz: *knowledge of end and means*, *will as to the first, physical liberty as to the second*; principles of the morality of actions in as much as they refer to the agent, and consequently they are the principles of the moral good and perfection of man. Knowledge, I said, of end and means, is the first of the three above mentioned principles of man's moral good and perfection. Let us then proceed to see, how does man acquire this knowledge necessary to direct well his actions.

71. That man must know what he wishes for, and that *knowledge precedes volition*, is a fact testified both by internal experience, and the consent of all men and Philosophers, for *Ignorati nulla sapientia*. Moreover that man by know-

"YOUNG AMERICA."—A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following as a few of the plans of "Young America," to be carried out as soon as Mr. Douglass is elected President:

The first great measure of this administration of "Young America" will be to send Gov. Quitman or John O'Sullivan, or both, to Spain, to demand satisfaction for injury and insult to the patriots who attempted to free the Cubans against their will; and if satisfaction is not rendered promptly and fully, why the charges line of steamers is to be taken at a fair price, an expedition is to be fitted out, and Cuba is to be taken, a force under the command of Gov. Quitman is to hold it, and Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, for his kind feelings to the blacks, would be the Governor; and Mr. Law's agent, Mr. Croswell, would take back the steamers at a fair price. These and other matters were all arranged between Mr. Douglass, Mr. Law and Mr. Saunders, at Mr. Law's house in New York, one Sunday last fall, while Mr. Croswell was at church.

—At the same time an agent (secret, of course,) would be sent to Mexico with a proposal to purchase a strip from the Rio Grand to Mazatlan; but if they will not sell, then adventurers from Texas and other Southern States will go over, join the revolutionists and annex it. This being south of 36 degrees, 30 minutes, would make slave States, and keep up the equilibrium in the Senate; it being understood and agreed by the high contracting parties, that the equilibrium of the Senate shall be restored, never again to be broken.

Governor Seward is to be sent to England, to demand the release of the Irish patriots. If England refuses to give them up, the export of cotton is to be stopped. The South will not complain of this, because the slave power will have been restored. Besides stopping the export of cotton, the Pacific steamers are all to be taken at a fair price and form an expedition to take all Australia, and release the patriots. This expedition (the naval part) would be under Commodore Kearney, and the troops under General Shields. If England makes any fuss about this, Ireland is to be revolutionized, annexed, and Governor Seward could be its Governor. Immediately following all this, possession is to be taken of the Sandwich Islands, the Marquesas, New Guinea, and Borneo. All these immense islands—Australia, gold and all—would be made into slave States and as Mr. Saunders has given up his Ebony line of steamers, Africa could be annexed and supply all with slaves. And who can estimate the blessings to them of such a change of position. In the progress of these great events, Mexico and all South America would become annexed, and formed into slave States. Besides, in the meantime, Com. Perry will, without doubt, have taken Japan, but not in time to make any thunder for Mr. Fillmore. Now, if the nations of Europe make any fuss about all this, why, we shall fight them all, conquer and annex them, and then nine times nine cheers for "Young America."

ADVERTISEMENTS.



1,222 PAPERS OF Landreth's warranted garden seed, of all kinds, just received and for sale by Nourse & Hackley.

OWEN'S HOTEL,
(Late Franklin House.)

CORNER Sixth and Main Sts., Louisville. **T**HIS undersigned has taken the above House, which has been refitted and put in complete repair for the accommodation of visitors. It is pleasantly situated, and in a central part of the city convenient to business. From a long experience in the business and by strict attention to the comfort of his guests, the proprietor hopes to obtain a liberal share of public patronage. His table will always be supplied with the best market affords, and his charges will be moderate. **W. R. OWEN.**

Yours,
AN ECLECTIC PHILOSOPHER.

- (1) Discours III, chap. 4.
- (2) Esquisses, p. 2. c. 1. sez. 6.
- (3) Histoire de la Philosophie Leçon 20.

The expenses of Kossuth and suite at Cincinnati amounted to \$1,365 23.

WINES— Champagne Wine; Catawba do; Madeira do; Old Port Juice; Muscat Wine; for sale by an. 28 COLLINGS & WELLS.

FRESH Dried Citron and Tamarind for sale by WILSON & NOURSE.

SPRING GOODS.

T. & E. SLEVIN,

MAIN ST., SECOND DOOR BELOW THIRD, LOUISVILLE, KY.
We are receiving our Spring and Summer Dry Goods, making our stock very full and well assort'd, part of which consists of—

100 cases fancy black, and purple Prints; do 3-4, 4-6, 6-8, and 12-4 Coated Cotton; 29 do bleached Drilling; 29 do Cottonades and Denims; 10 do solid and plaid Gingham; 10 do black and fancy Lawn; 10 do black and colored Cambrics and Sell-dams;

8 do Apron and Shirting Checks & Tweeds; 4 do Irish Linens and Holland;

4 do French slate and yellow Linen;

100 bags 4-4, 5-6, and 6-4 brown Cotton;

20 do 3-4, 7-8, and 4-4 Tickings;

30 do brown and blue Drilling;

29 do heavy Osnaburgs;

15 do Shirting Stripes;

75 pieces black and fancy Cloths;

125 do 100 do do Casimere;

225 do Satinet, Tweed, and Jeans;

100 do Drap d'Ete and Queen's Cloth;

150 do silk and fancy Lustre;

100 do lace M. C. Linens;

150 do Silk, Satin, and Cambric Vestings;

75 do Silk and worsted Suits;

500 do Cambric, Jacqnet, and Swiss Muslins;

1200 do Bonnet, Cap, and Mantua Ribbons;

1000 dozen cotton Hosiery and Gloves;

2000 bleached and brown Table Cloths;

Nankeens, camlets, chambrys, linen and cotton diapers, woolen and cotton flannel; canvas, padding, silk and cotton velvets, velvet cord, barges, white and black nets, crapes, bindings, laces, white and black wadding, Lanchester quilts, umbrellas, parasols, black silk Flounces, silk and cotton cravats and handkerchiefs, kid gloves, stockings, &c.;—All of which we will sell cheap. We respectfully invite the attention of our old customers and country merchants generally.

The highest price paid for feathers, ginseng and beeswax. **T. & E. SLEVIN.**

mar 21 st

JOHNSON HOUSE,
NEW HAVEN, KY.

FRANK JOHNSON, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully announces to citizens of Nelson, Hardin, Larue and the adjoining counties, and the traveling community generally, that he has opened a Tavern at New Haven, in the large and commodious brick house formerly occupied by R. N. Long. The house has been thoroughly repaired, and his rooms fitted up with new and fashionable carpets, &c. His table contains all substantial and luxuriant dishes, the concoction of his wife, specially supplied with provender, and cooked by careful brother. His Bar is at all times filled with the very best of foreign and domestic liquors, and he will spare no pains or expense to render his guests comfortable.

He feels assured that he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. **FRANK JOHNSON.**

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THIS subscriber would respectfully inform the dealers in cloth of both sexes, that he is sending Cases of his own manufacture at twelve and a half cents per pound, with a discount of ten per cent. for cash, which will be strictly adhered to. Dealers in the article will find it to their advantage to send their orders to the manufacturer. **NOW is your chance—**—send in your orders. **ALFRED BORIE.**

My present stock consists, in part, of

69 boxes Lemons; Oysters;

230 do M. R. Raisins; 200 cans fresh Baltimore

200 dozen Snyrna Figs; Spices Oysters;

15 cans Zante Curd 29 cases pickled Oysters;

200 boxes Prunes; 55 do Tomato Catup, in pint and quarts;

35 do red Rock Candy, in boxes;

45 do white do do 5 do Wainwright Catup;

175 lbs Jigabe Paste; 20 lbs Pepper Sauce;

120 bags soft shell Al; 50 gross Matches, in wooden boxes;

100 lbs hard shell do 55,000 Regalia Cigars;

12 do Fiberts; different brands;

15 do Ocean Nuts; 10,000 Sultanas;

15 do English Walnuts; 5,000 Plantains;

29 flats Dates; 30,000 Half Spanish Cigars;

25 boxes Pineapple Cheese gars;

49 do assorted Pickles, 40 dozen London Por-

ter, in pint bottles;

jars, 50 dozen London Por-

ter, in quart bottles;

16,000 fine China Mar-

80 boxes assorted Cor-

dials;

30,000 white Allies;

75,000 polished Marbles; 15 do Pie Fruits;

60 do Gauna jelly;

40 cases Brandy Cher-

ries;

29 do Snuffin' Soap;

39 doz Scotch Ale, in 12 oz's Preserved Gin-

pin bottles;

40 doz Scotch Ale, in 60 doz ass'td Preserve

quart bottles; 1,400 2 boxes Sardines

200 bxs Lemon Syrup; 300 4 do do;

20 do Madeira Wine 150 do do;

35 do Claret Wine; 300 cans fresh Baltimore

With a general assortment of goods generally kept in my line of business, all of which will be sold low.

mh23 w4

HUTCHINGS & CO.,
BANKERS,

No. 457 Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

5% PER CENT interest allowed on all de-

posits of Kentucky Money, or currency, to be withdrawn at pleasure.

Exchange on all the cities of the United

States furnished in sum to suit the united

States and Great Britain.

The Bank Note, Stock, and Bullion business

transacted on the most favorable terms.

We are the agents of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, and are purchasing her notes at all times at one per cent. discount.

Other Tennessee Money bought at market rates.

North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, and all Eastern Bank Notes pur-

chased at low rates.

Feb 1st

DRIED PEACHES—

for sale by Jan 14 COLLINGS & WELLS.

GARDNER & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.

A GENTS for the Maysville and Paris Col-

on Factories, have for sale

200 bags Paris Yarn, No 500, 600, 700,

450 do Maysville do No 400, 500, 600,

700, 800, 900, and 1000.

300 bags Battting,

500 bags Carpet Chain